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		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 and (differenti\$ or deviation)	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and training	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and (state same vector)	91
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and statistical and (decision same making)	389
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	sensor same range	96015

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Search Results - Record(s) 16 through 26 of 26 returned.

☐ 16. Document ID: US 6445988 B1

AB: System for determining the occupancy of a seat in a vehicle using pattern recognition technologies and techniques that apply to any combination of transducers that provide information about seat occupancy, for example, weight sensors, capacitive sensors, inductive sensors, ultrasonic, optical, electromagnetic, motion, infrared and radar sensors. A processor is coupled to the transducers for receiving data therefrom and processes the data to obtain an output indicative of the seat's current occupancy state. A combination neural network is resident in the processor and is created from data sets, each representing a different occupancy state of the seat and being formed from data from the transducers while the seat is in that occupancy state. The combination neural network produces the output indicative of the current occupancy state of the seat upon inputting a data set representing the current occupancy state of the seat and being formed from data from the transducers.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☒ 17. Document ID: US 6400996 B1

AB: An adaptive interface for a programmable system, for predicting a desired user function, based on user history, as well as machine internal status and context. The apparatus receives an input from the user and other data. A predicted input is presented for confirmation by the user, and the predictive mechanism is updated based on this feedback. Also provided is a pattern recognition system for a multimedia device, wherein a user input is matched to a video stream on a conceptual basis, allowing inexact programming of a multimedia device. The system analyzes a data stream for correspondence with a data pattern for processing and storage. The data stream is subjected to adaptive pattern recognition to extract features of interest to provide a highly compressed representation that may be efficiently processed to determine correspondence. Applications of the interface and system include a video cassette recorder (VCR), medical device, vehicle control system, audio device, environmental control system, securities trading terminal, and smart house. The system optionally includes an actuator for effecting the environment of operation, allowing closed-loop feedback operation and automated learning.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 18. Document ID: US 6397136 B1

AB: System for determining the occupancy of a seat in a vehicle using a variety of transducers and pattern recognition technologies and techniques that applies to any combination of transducers that provide information about seat occupancy. These include weight sensors, capacitive sensors, inductive sensors, ultrasonic, optical, electromagnetic, motion, infrared, and radar among others. The system includes a processor coupled to the transducers for receiving the data from the transducers and processing the data to obtain an output indicative of the current occupancy state of the seat. An algorithm is resident in the processor and is created from a plurality of data sets, each representing a different occupancy state of the seat and being formed from data from the transducers while the seat is in that occupancy state. The algorithm produces the output indicative of the current occupancy state of the seat upon inputting a data set representing the current occupancy state of the seat and being formed from data from the transducers. The algorithm may be a neural network or neural fuzzy algorithm generated by an appropriate algorithm-generating program.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☒ 19. Document ID: US 6181975 B1

AB: A system and method for monitoring an industrial process and/or industrial data source. The system includes generating time varying data from industrial data sources, processing the data to obtain time correlation of the data, determining the range of data, determining learned states of normal operation and using these states to generate expected values, comparing the expected values to current actual values to identify a current state of the process closest to a learned, normal state; generating a set of modeled data, and processing the modeled data to identify a data pattern and generating an alarm upon detecting a deviation from normalcy.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 20. Document ID: US 6119111 A

AB: A method and system for monitoring a process and determining its condition. Initial data is sensed, a first set of virtual data is produced by applying a system state analyzation to the initial data, a second set of virtual data is produced by applying a neural network analyzation to the initial data and a parity space analyzation is applied to the first and second set of virtual data and also to the initial data to provide a parity space decision about the condition of the process. A logic test can further be applied to produce a further system decision about the state of the process.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 21. Document ID: US 6006175 A

AB: By simultaneously recording EM wave reflections and acoustic speech information, the positions and velocities of the speech organs as speech is articulated can be defined for each acoustic speech unit. Well defined time frames and feature vectors describing the speech, to the degree required, can be formed. Such feature vectors can uniquely characterize the speech unit being articulated each time frame. The onset of speech, rejection of external noise, vocalized pitch periods, articulator conditions, accurate timing, the identification of the speaker, acoustic speech unit recognition, and organ mechanical parameters can be determined.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 22. Document ID: US 5995868 A

AB: A system (10) analyzes signals representative of a subject's brain activity in a signal processor (12) for information indicating the subject's current activity state and for predicting a change in the activity state. One preferred embodiment uses a combination of nonlinear filtering methods to perform real-time analysis of the electroencephalogram (EEG) or electro-corticogram (ECoG) signals from a subject patient for information indicative of or predictive of a seizure, and to complete the needed analysis at least before clinical seizure onset. The preferred system then performs an output task for prevention or abatement of the seizure, or for recording pertinent data.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 23. Document ID: US 5805452 A

AB: System and method for optimizing the processing of materials, particularly the processing of cotton in a cotton gin or a textile mill. Cotton moisture, color, and foreign matter measurements are made with electronic sensors at three stations. For a gin, a dynamic programming model uses input information relative to the moisture and trash content, color, lint turnout, staple length, cotton price structure, and energy costs to select an optimum drying and cleaning sequence for the cotton. The dynamic programming model optimizes cotton producer profits by selecting the amount of gin machinery necessary to achieve the most beneficial market value while minimizing the machinery used. Automated directional valves are used to route the cotton through the selected optimum combination of seed cotton cleaners, multi-path driers, and lint cleaners. For a mill, algorithms are used to select an optimum mill

machine sequence that maximizes lint quality, and automated directional values are used to route lint through the selected sequence of cleaners.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 24. Document ID: US 5764509 A

AB: A system and method for monitoring an industrial process and/or industrial data source. The system includes generating time varying data from industrial data sources, processing the data to obtain time correlation of the data, determining the range of data, determining learned states of normal operation and using these states to generate expected values, comparing the expected values to current actual values to identify a current state of the process closest to a learned, normal state; generating a set of modeled data, and processing the modeled data to identify a data pattern and generating an alarm upon detecting a deviation from normalcy.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 25. Document ID: US 5715821 A

AB: A method and apparatus for disease, injury or condition screening or sensing wherein biopotentials are received from a plurality of measuring sensors located in the area of a suspected disease, injury or condition change site. These potentials are then processed and the processed values are provided to a particular type of neural network or a combination of neural networks uniquely adapted to receive and analyze data of an identifiable type to provide an indication of specific conditions.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 26. Document ID: US 5631469 A

AB: A four-layer neural network is trained with data of midinfrared absorption by nerve and blister agent compounds (and simulants of this chemical group) in a standoff detection application. Known infrared absorption spectra by these analyte compounds and their computed first derivative are scaled and then transformed into binary or decimal arrays for network training by a backward-error-propagation (BEP) algorithm with gradient descent paradigm. The neural network transfer function gain and learning rate are adjusted on occasion per training session so that a global minimum in final epoch convergence is attained. Three successful neural network filters have been built around an architecture design containing: (1) an input layer of 350 neurons, one neuron per absorption

intensity spanning 700.1toeq..nu..1toeq.1400 wavenumbers with resolution .DELTA..nu.=2; (2) two hidden layers in 256- and 128-neuron groups, respectively, providing good training convergence and adaptable for downloading to a configured group of neural IC chips; and (3) an output layer of one neuron per analyte--each analyte defined by a singular vector in the training data set. Such a neural network is preferably implemented with a network of known microprocessor chips.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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Terms	Documents
L4 and (differenti\$ or deviation)	26

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